Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form Survey No. B-5026 1. Name Callender 504 - 512 South Calendar Street Historic and / common 2. Location callender street & number 513 - 521 South Calendar Street city, town Baltimore 21205 state & zip code Maryland county 3. Classification Category Ownership Status **Present Use** district public X occupied agriculture museum __ unoccupied X private park X building(s) commercial structure both work in progress educational X private residence site **Public Acquisition** Accessible entertainment religious X yes: restricted government scientific object in process being considered yes: unrestricted industrial transportation military not applicable other: no 4. Owner of Property name street & number telephone state & zip code city, town 5. Location of Legal Description courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore City Land Records liber street & number Clarence Mitchell Courthouse Baltimore State Maryland city, town 6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

federal

state

state & zip code

county

local

title

date

city, town

depository for survey records

Maryland Historical	Trust		
Maryland Inventory	of Historic	Properties	Form

Survey No. B-5026

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/.	V	escri	pυ	lon

Condition		Check One	Check One
excellent good _x fair	deteriorated ruins unexposed	unaltered X altered	X original sitemoved: date of move:

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

This row of five two-story, two-bay wide houses late Italianate-style brick houses with shed roofs and wooden scroll-sawn bracketed cornices were c. 1888. None of the houses retain their original brick facades, which were always painted; the entire row has been covered with stucco.

The houses are two stories in height, 11' wide and occupy lots ranging in depth from 34' to 76' due to the triangular lot on which the houses were built. Each house is three small rooms deep and there is no backbuilding. The houses are probably constructed in running bond and were originally painted, but now are covered with stucco and all original details are obscured. Each house has a single hooded chimney located near both the front and rear of the house. The shed roofs are capped by a continuous wooden cornice consisting of a crown molding supported by three long scroll-sawn brackets decorated with grooves, that once connected to a lower molding strip (now gone), and ended with a distinct trefoil pattern. The frieze panel, which also serves s ventilation for the attic, is decorated with a row of butterfly-like shapes, created with a jig saw. A row of quarter-round moldings frames the frieze panel on its lower edge.

The tall, narrow window and door openings probably have segmentally arched brick lintels, with plain tympanums and wood sills. None of the original 2/2 sash survive and all openings are filled with 1/1 replacement sash. Doorways have single-light transoms and show a variety of replacement door types. The houses sit on low basements, lit by a single-light sash. Each house is reached by three wooden or concrete steps.

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3. Significance

Period	Area of significance	check one & justify		
prehistoric 1400-1499 1500-1599 1600-1699 1700-1799 X 1800-1899 1900	archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture X architecture art commerce communications	X community planning conservation economics education engineering exploration industry invention	landscape architecture law literature military music philosophy politics/government	religion science sculpture X social/ humanitarian theatre transportation other: specify
Specific dates c. 1888		Builder/Arch	itect	

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

This group of houses is significant in that it represents the level of architectural stylishness achieved by many builders of small street houses in the late nineteenth century. The houses were built according to a pattern that was quite common to the city's working class neighborhoods of the period c. 1870 to 1910. Recognizing that workers held different levels of jobs (and pay), builders created a hierarchy of house sizes (and prices) in the new neighborhoods going up to serve the expanding factory districts ringing the harbor and northeast and southwest of the central city. Builders acquired anywhere from an eighth to a half of a city block and built 14' 15'-wide three-bay-wide, two-story houses on the main streets, and smaller, 11' to 13'-wide two-bay-wide, two-story houses on the narrower streets bisecting the blocks. Typically, in this period, main street houses might sell for \$1,200 - \$1,500; small street houses for \$700 - \$900.

Occasionally, the builder retained ownership of his small street houses to provide income for himself as rental properties. In this way people of varying means could afford to live in the same block. If they couldn't afford the purchase price of the small street houses, then they *could* afford the \$8 or so a month it would cost to rent one, while they saved to be able to buy their own home later.

The houses are especially significant because of their proximity to the Baltimore & Ohio railroad yards, the nation's first railroad, and its related railroad-oriented industries, like car and rail shops. Housing of this type was built to provide inexpensive housing for the wide variety of both Irish and German immigrants who came to southwest Baltimore to work in railroad-related industries in the decades after the Civil War.

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9. Major Bibliographic References

Mary Ellen Hayward and Charles Belfoure, *The Baltimore Rowhouse* (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1999)

10. Geographic Data

Acreage of nominated property

Quadrangle name

Verbal boundary description and justification

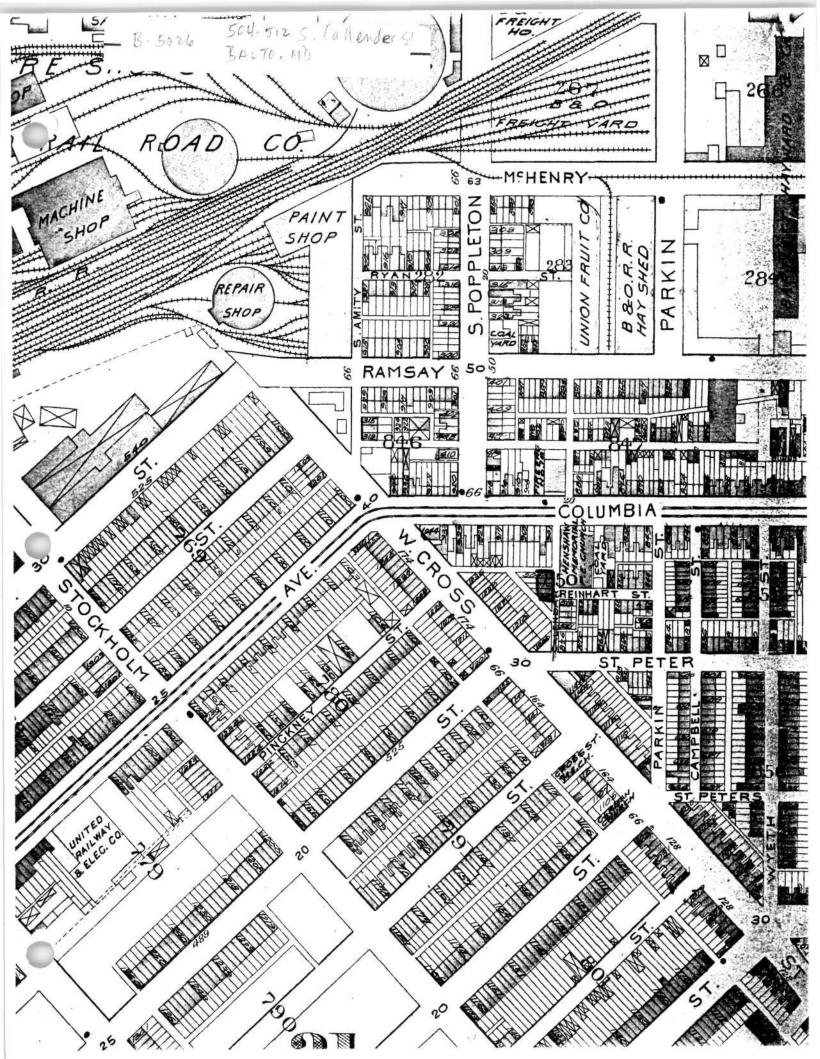
11. Form Prepared by

name / title Dr. Mary Ellen Hayward	
Organization The Alley House Project	date
reet & number 1306 Carrollton Ave.	telephone
city, town Baltimore	state & zip code Maryland 21204

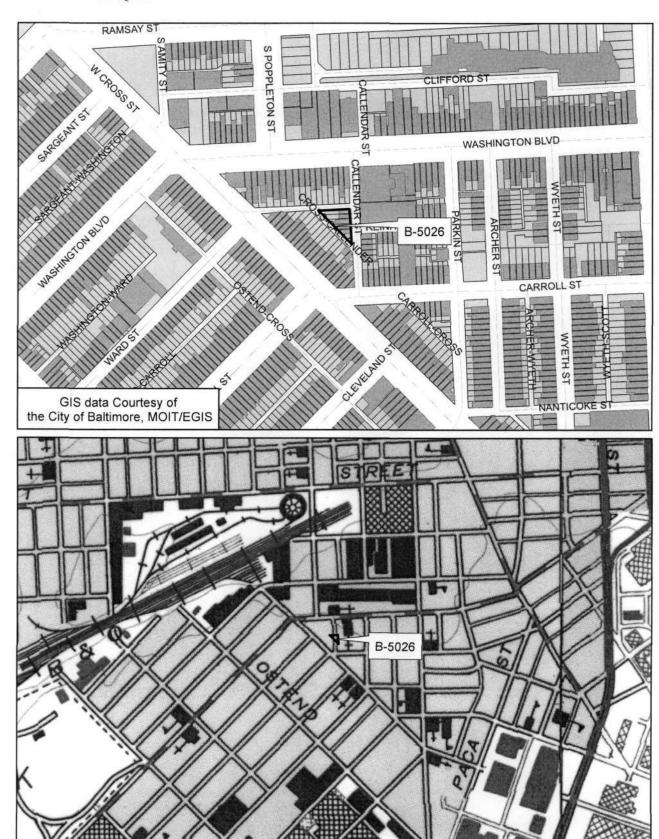
The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of property rights.

Return to: DHCP/DHCD Maryland Historical Trust 100 Community Place Crownsville MD 21032-2023



B-5026 504-512 Callender Street Block 0850 Lots 097-101 Baltimore City Baltimore West Quad





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